The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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J. D. BRIGHAM ..... EDITOR.
J. B. THOMPSON, H. H. HOTTMAN } BUSINESS MANAGERS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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The Daily Commercial

Terrible State of Things in Richmond.

According to the Richmond *Times* there is a terrible state of things in that city, resulting some say from a plot, but to be observed, not from any real cause. The *Times* sees "ominous signs." Hear the editor while he tells what he sees:

Stimulated and encouraged by the counsels such as he is unscrupulous military satraps Sheridan, Sickles and Thomas, the Radicals are rushing through Congress, under the whip and spur of the most relentless party discipline, all which is designed to utterly annihilate every vestige of civil and constitutional liberty in the Southern States. A few moments' calmness of people may be met at the pleasure of the Lord of the soldier, and the drum-head court martial may be substituted for the right of trial by jury. Even before the constitutional amendment of the present session of the Congress, the steaming bayonets of a file of soldiers may frighten the hungry commissaries of the Liberty from their prey, and dispense a Lenten assembly upon whose head all civilized rights of property and education are now falling like the locusts of Egypt.

While the people of the country would submit to the rule of the soldier, yet if the civil law should be overthrown, and the military power of the Federal Government assume control of the Southern States, there would be a universal uprising of the people. The men of the Pennsylvania Central, and very considerably above all of the New York Central, the most mammoth concern in the country."

THE report of agriculture for January contains elaborate compilation of the statistics of the ages of farm labor throughout the country, is based on the original returns from every state in the Union, almost every county being represented in a portion of them. It also includes the Territories. The average rate of wages for white labor, without board, is made four months $15 50 per month with board, the average rate of freedmen's labor is $16; with and furnished, $9 75. The highest rate for white labor is in Nevada, where it is about $45. Massachusetts pays the next highest rate. The average rate for the Eastern States is $25 50; in the Middle States, $19 60; in the Western States, $20 50; in the Southern States for freedmen's labor, $13. The increase in the price of labor since 1860 is about 50 per cent. In 1860, upon farms, was formula 70 cents. The rate of wages, with board, of the men forming the belt, from Pennsylvania to Kansas, varies on 21 c nts, ranging from $18 72 to 8 06.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE TARIFF.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company—Eastern Division, dependent on connection with the movement to induce Congress to rescind the provision of the law requiring the Pacific Railroad Company to use American iron; considering not only that they are bound in good faith to adhere to the provision of the contract, that the English rails now imported to this country are to such a degree superior, that even they had power to use them to the same degree that the great railroads in England, which, being national in their location and management, could be built exclusively of national materials.

FROM MONONGAHELA CITY.

Business Suspended—A Railroad up Monongahela Valley Wanted.

MONONGAHELA CITY, February 11, 1867.

Old winter still remains with us. The few spring like days we have had during the past week have given place to the cold, biting winds from the Northwest, accompanied with half and now and once more there is a brushing up overcoats and shawls to protect the face from the cold of so sudden a change in the weather. Some fears are entertained of navigation again closing. This is certainly much to be dreaded, as business has been at a stand still now too long, and is being felt very sensibly by all classes, from the heavy coal dealer to those who spend from day to day upon their labor for food for their families. The trade of this and up this valley has been more deeply felt this winter, owing to the navigation being so long closed.

Why is it that the trade of this valley is kept down by a lack of public spirit? Is it from fear that the road will not pay? If so, we all upon any one so inclined to think, to observe the six five-cent coal steamers, with their cords of passengers and immense quantities of freight, that are daily arriving and departing from the port of Pittsburgh, and then say is a road to intersect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at some point, would not be so well paying, and the stock as readily sought for, when once completed, as any road in the state. Let the enterprising business men of Pittsburgh make a move in this direction, and we will find a thorough co-operation along the whole route, as every man sees the necessity and great advantage to be derived from the building of this road. Let the charter be obtained, and in six months, by a proper effort being made, every dollar's worth of stock will be taken, and the road be worked upon.

CALEB.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A proposition was made in the Missouri Senate, on Tuesday, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in that instrument.

A man named Nichols murdered his wife and two children in Brookfield, Mo., on Sunday night, and then killed himself.

The woolen cloth mills at Glenham, Duchess county, New York, were nearly destroyed by fire on Monday evening. Loss about $60,000. Insured for $50 000.

A man named George Lester, living in the town of Plantville, seven miles from Poughkeepsie, New York, has been detected in an attempt to murder his wife with poison, and in performing inhuman operations upon her. He is in charge, but the police are after him.

Tuesday afternoon, George Dezeyer, an exchange broker doing business at No. 2 Park row, New York, was robbed of nearly $1,500, while riding up town on a Broadway car. The offender got detection.

No definite conclusion was reached Tuesday in the nomination of General Dix to France, there is much opposition to his confirmation, and his nomination is doubtful. The Committee have decided to increase the rank of Minister resident at Brussels to a full mission.

The United States Senate will hold a caucus this week to settle the question of the succession to the Senator Foster in the Presidency of the Senate. Mr. Wade is undoubtedly to be chosen for the position.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

At the Sorghum Sulate Convention just held at Mansfield, the sorghum was exhibited proved, it is said, that great progress had been made in the manufacture of both syrup and sugar. The syrup was more free than usual from the peculiar sorghum taste, and the sugar was of the best quality.

Mrs Catharine Thomas, one of the oldest citizens of Madison county, died at her son's residence, in Stokes township, on last Thursday at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and eight months. She removed with her husband, Moses Thomas, from Virginia to Ohio about the year 1829, and was for many years previous to her death a resident of Stokes township. She was the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, four sons and one daughter of whom are yet living. She was the grandmother of seventy four persons, fifty-three of who are living, and eighty-six great-grandchildren, of whom sixty-five were living when she died. Five children, grand children and great grand children, one hundred and sixty-nine persons, of whom one hundred and twenty-six are now living.

A paper mill, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, is about to be established in Hamilton.

FIRST EDITION.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Government of Rebel States

Military Force to be Employed.

Thad Stevens's Bill Adopted in House

Exciting Scenes During the Discussion.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1867.

THE House to-day, after a long struggle, finally passed the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States by a majority of 13—a vote raised yesterday to 20 by a few members from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction on February 5th. Ten amendments were pending to the bill, but the House to-day acted on only one of them. This one was proposed by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, and provided that when the South should ratify the pending constitutional amendment and then pass State laws providing for universal suffrage, the said States should be entitled to representation. The parliamentary motion was to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to immediately report back this amendment as a substitute for the entire bill.

The vote was taken amid great excitement on the floor at one time there was hardly a member in his seat, as they filled the aisles and stood talking in groups. The confusion was very great, especially among the Democrats, who it was evident as the roll call proceeded he of their balance of power on the question of reference. Messrs. Bingham and Raymond were over in the Democratic side, the latter button holeing nearly every member. At first the Democrats voted solid against the Blaine bill, but before the vote was announced the entire crowd got up and amid shouts of laughter reversed their votes. This was received with intense disappointment among the Republican friends of the Blaine Bill. The latter mustered 69 votes against 98.

This action brought the House promptly to the question of passing the military government bill. Thad. Stevens rose, and closed the debate, urging the bill as it stood, and denouncing all of the proposed amendments. There was quite a scene while he was speaking. Nearly all the members left their seats and gathered around him. There was quite an ovation. Mr. Banks's speech made the other day, wherein the latter contented that if the mouth of the Mississippi was properly reconstructed all of the States bordering on the river would follow suit, Mr. Stevens characterized this as the only decent action plan. When he finished, there was a long pause, and the bill passed by 109 to 55. Mr. Blaine voted for the bill. The Republicans who voted against it were Banks, Baker, Davis, Defrees Dodge, Kelso, Latham, Loan, Raymond, Stilwell, John Thomas and Frank Thomas of Maryland.

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Philadelphia Sunday Car Bill Passed the House.

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Act to enable State banks to settle and close their affairs.

To authorize the School Directors of West Greenville to borrow money.

Mr. Lardon, from the Committee on Railroads, reported Senator Bigham's free railroad bill, with amendments. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

There was an effort made to bring up the Connellsville Railroad bill, which Mr. Graham opposed on the ground of its unconstitutionality. He proposed would be appointed by the meeting in Pittsburgh. The resolution to that effect was withdrawn.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Graham—Act to incorporate Tempersonville and Noblestown Railroad, and change its name to the parties named.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—Act relating to auction and gift enterprises in Mercer.

Mr. Shoemaker—Act relative to Consequences Railroad Company.

HOUSE.

The question of Sunday travel in Philadelphia was taken up. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment that colored people should also ride in the cars. This elicited considerable discussion which consumed the entire session. The bill finally passed by 58 to 38.

HARRISBURG February 13.—Gov. Geary has signed the Joint resolutions ratifying the Constitutional Amendments.

CALEB.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 13, 1867.

THE FENIANS.

An Albany letter says there are now in New York, under control of the Fenian leaders, $6 000 Snyder breech-loading rifles, and all equipments therefor, 10 000 000 rounds of ammunition, and 50 000 complete suits of uniform. The arms are stored in the basement of the St. O'Mahony, Stephens & Co., was $812 000. The amount of money upon which Roberts started his raid upon Canada was $20,000.

ARMS SHIPPED.

A lot of heavy siege guns, muskets, equipments, and other materials of a warlike nature, arrived at Jersey City, via Erie Railway, Monday evening, and yesterday evening were being shipped for some foreign port. It is supposed one of the South American Republics.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

The Postoffice Department will soon make changes in the system by which letters are registered and forwarded, to provide for more certain conveyance and more strict accountability of postmasters and clerks, for packages going through their hands. Registered letters are to go in separate packages, and receipts therefor given by every agent or clerk through whose hands they pass.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 13.—The Kansas Senate has passed bills appropriating $12,000 to aid in the construction of a Blind Asylum.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 13.—The committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage in all States, and that the governments of the South except Tennessee are illegal and should be annulled by Congress.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Hon. G. Wilkinson, of Shreveport, formerly Governor Polk's aid, was yesterday elected United States Senator.

FROM TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Council of Indians at Downer's Station—War Threatened.

TOPEKA, KAN., February 13.—The editor of the Santa Lake Tidings, from that point, arrived via the Smoky Hill route, states that at Downer's Station there were 7,000 Indians, who had met other tribes, to debate upon war or peace. One other tribe, who appeared friendly, told the coach driver if he wanted to save his life he had better put all the time he could in the great race. A body was, at one of the stations by a principal chief that he would have her for his squaw before long.

The Louisville Mayoralty.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—In the Court of Common Pleas, during the session of the Court of Appeals, James S. Lithgow, acting Mayor, William Steele, of Cherryville, Northampton county, was struck by lightning twice in succession. The electric fluid struck one of the cable ends, knocking it into the street, then passed down into the parlor, putting out the lights, overturning the chairs, and tearing up the carpets, after which it entered the east wall and passed out. Mrs. Steen, who was alone at the time, was rendered insensible by the shock, and was restored to consciousness with considerable difficulty.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CASE.—The London *Times*, in an editorial on the Rapahannock case, winds up as follows:

"The time has come when these matters can be discussed in the past tense—a great advantage in the study of observations. Of the still more difficult we entertain very little doubt. That great Britain will be held legally responsible in damages for the depredations of the Alabama by any competent arbitrator is very improbable; but she will be recommended, in equity and honor, to make some compensation for it that her government might possibly have prevented is almost certain. The opposition would except this solution of the difficulty with general satisfaction, and support any reasonable settlement which might put an honorable close to the judgment of Rappahannocks or facilitate their prompt confiscation."

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ST. LOUIS.

River Improvement Convention

Interesting Speech of Mr. Abbott.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Congress to be Memorialized

MORNING SESSION.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—The River Convention reassembled this morning at ten o'clock. President McPherson in the Chair. A large number of delegates appeared who had arrived since yesterday's session.

Mr. Barton Able, of the Committee on Resolutions announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee:

Indiana, Chas H Menken, A F Wemple; Pennsylvania, R C Gray, Major Jos M Knapp; Minnesota, E D Williams, W G Wasnourne; Illinois, Henry Force, virtually in the same words as was reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction on February 5th. Ten amendments were pending to the bill, but the House to-day acted on only one of them. This one was proposed by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, and provided that when the South should ratify the pending constitutional amendment and then pass State laws providing for universal suffrage, the said States should be entitled to representation. The parliamentary motion was to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to immediately report back this amendment as a substitute for the entire bill.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Passage of the Stevens Bill.

Tax Bill Discussed in the House

The League Island Bill Passed

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SENATE

Petitions and memorials were presented, among them one from the citizens of Arkansas, asking that a similar bill to that passed by the House for the government of Louisiana be passed for the organization of civil government in Arkansas.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the Pacific Railroad bill, thanks to Secretary Stanton and Quartermaster General Meigs. It was laid over to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of civil government in Louisiana.

It was taken up by a vote of 23 to 23, but Mr. HENDRICKS objecting to consider it to day, it was postponed till to morrow.

Mr. WILSON reported adversely on the House resolution in relation to the appointment of cadets to West Point; the bill of the House to provide for the payment of horses used in the service of the United States; also a resolution to restore to the rank and file of the army Fitz John Porter, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered a resolution for printing 5000 copies of Gen. Warren's report of the survey of the Upper Mississippi. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the names, &c., of consular and commercial agents in Europe for services performed. Adopted.

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Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to prepare a memorial to Congress demonstrating the importance of said objects, and that each member of said general committee report to said committee such statistics as he may deem facilitate their work. It is further recommended that the resolutions adopted and the memorials heretofore to Congress be published in pamphlet form by the President, and that copies thereof be furnished to each Senator and Representative from the States of the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. EADS, of St. Louis, moved to include the Missouri river in the above resolutions, and addressed his motion by an argument to show the importance of that river as a channel of communication. The motion of Mr. Eads led to a spirited debate, during which the claims of the various rivers were urged.

A motion was made to include the Illinois river in case the motion of Mr. Eads was insisted upon. Finally Mr. Eads withdrew his motion.

A delegate from Iowa offered an amendment that the improvement of the rapids should be urged as the primary object of the Convention.

It is not known whether the amendment was finally withdrawn, and the resolutions were finally adopted without amendment.

A Memorial Committee, consisting of one from each State represented in the Convention, was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: W H Harrison, Tennessee; D B Richards, Iowa; Charles H Menkin, Indiana; Theodore Engelmann, Missouri; Governor Lewis, Wisconsin; B C Lewis, Kentucky; L W Budek, Louisiana; John Dougherty, Illinois; Henry M Rice, Minnesota; J M Knapp, Pennsylvania; Charles L Tucker, Missouri.

Complimentary resolutions were then passed, thanking the officers of the Convention for the able performance of their duties, also to the citizens of St. Louis for kind attentions to the delegates, when the Convention adjourned sine die. Before the Convention finally adjourned, the delegates accepted an invitation from the citizens of St. Louis to attend a banquet at the Lindell Hotel.

Sailing of the Africa.

BOSTON, February 13.—The steamer Africa, for Liverpool, took no specie.

Ohio River Improvement.

The Harbor and River Improvement bill appropriates one hundred thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Upper Ohio, and seventy-five thousand dollars for the survey of the Western rivers.

Repentant Jonathan Wade.

A New York letter says: The next political movement here is the return of the Johnson conservatives of this State to the Republican fold. The contemptible *finale* of the Wigwam movement at Philadelphia, the utter ingloriousness and untruthfulness, not to say disloyalty, of Mr. Johnson, the whole-souled abhorrence and detestation of the Administration by the people, have operated thus to reduce the conservatives to the mere skeleton of a party. They must return to the bosom of the republican party, or go out of sight, and have accordingly determined to adopt the former alternative. They are to propose no conditions of fusion, but to come in and out as before.

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SECOND EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Eliot's Bill in the Senate.

Government Printer to be Elective.

Discussion of League Island Bill

Tariff Rates Being Increased.

Nomination of George Bancroft Recalled.

Senator Cowan's appointment to Austria Rejected.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1867.

Louisiana Reconstruction.

In the Senate to-day an effort was made to get the Louisiana bill of the House under consideration, but it required unanimous consent, and Mr Hendricks objected. It went over.

Government Printer.

The bill of the House to make the Government printer elective by Congress instead of appointive by the President, was reported as amended as to place the election with the Senate alone. This is done to make the office perpetual, as all three of the Senate are.

League Island Bill.

From one o'clock until the evening recess was taken up in discussing the League Island Bill.

Railway Land Grant.

Considerable time Wilson, of the General Land Office, has participated to the Governor of Minnesota certified transcript of two approved lists of lands according to the State to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, containing in the aggregate 113,921 acres.

Diplomatic Appointments.

It is believed that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report favorably on confirmation of Mr Cowan to Vienna, and Hugh Ewing minister to the Hague and in favor of John Sigur Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia, and H. S. Sanford, promoted Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

The Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee still continue to go over the tariff bill as it came from the Senate, and thus far the Committee seem to increase the rates.

Capture of Jeff. Davis.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to day agreed to report the bill to pay the rewards offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis.

Nomination Recalled.

The President sent to the Senate this afternoon, and recalled the nomination which he sent in a few days since of George Bancroft as Collector of the port of Boston.

Retained.

General Sheridan and his staff left to-night for New Orleans.

An Indian Proposal.

The Sioux Indians now here from Fort Wadsworth propose to guarantee by treaty the safety of travel, of the transportation of the mails and of supplies through the country claimed by them, and also the safety of the frontier settlements in Minnesota from all depredations from the Indians, if the proper officer is provided the Government will authorize the organization of not less than two hundred and fifty men belonging to their bands under an officer satisfactory to the Indians, to be appointed by the President for that purpose. The compensation they require for the service will be not over $60 00 per month and rations for themselves and families, and grain rations for their horses, the Indians furnishing their own arms, ammunition, horses, transportation and equipments of every kind. The delegation of sacs, Foxes and Chippewas now here, leave for the frontier to-morrow morning.

Treaty Ratification Rejected.

In the Executive session to-day of the Senate, the treaty for the ratification of the Alaska purchase was rejected by the Senate, and will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1867.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court in the case of Nash and others vs. Towne and others, error to Circuit Court of Wisconsin, judgment affirmed with costs—Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the court.

In the case of Gaines vs. Chouteau et al, Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, judgment affirmed with costs.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had a second interview with the delegation of Indian tribes from Kansas, but no treaty was effected.

RELEASE OF THOS. E. CUTLER.

The Attorney General has decided to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed on her journey, after giving bonds to the collector in such sum deemed the value of the vessel and cargo, not to violate the neutrality laws. It is not impossible but that the authorities at Washington will change their decision before the vessel leaves. Where can be the delay will not be required.

THE TEHUANTEPEC CONTROVERSY.

The President has ordered to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, commanding the Tehuantepec transit route controversy. No final result is indicated.

THE FENIAN RAID—KEARNEY INVESTIGATION.

It is expected that the commissioners to investigate the Fort Pitt, Kearney massacre will leave Omaha about February 25. The subject of the instructions prepared for them by the Secretary of the Interior was discussed in Cabinet meeting yesterday.

CHANGING THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are raising nearly all the items in the House tariff bill. This morning a new struck out the clause permitting the Pacific Railroad to import rails free of foreign iron.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

Rumors are current of Cabinet changes, and it is said Seward and Randall will go out. Nothing is known definitely about the matter.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report against the confirmation of Hugh Ewing as Minister at the Hague, and favorably on John Sigur, Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia, and H. S. Sanford, promoted Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

MEXICO.

Contradictory Reports as to Abdication.

Foreigners Leaving the Country

Everything in Confusion at Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The French steamer Tobasco, from Vera Cruz, with late dates for France from Maximilian, and a bag of important dispatches from the United States Consul at Vera Cruz Maximilian was at National Palace, City of Mexico. It was rumored he would abdicate after the French depart. A contrary report says he would remain and fight it out.

Bazaine and the last detachment of French would leave the capital February 15th. There are no French transports at Vera Cruz. The United States gunboat Thomas was there. Foreigners were leaving Mexico rapidly as they could. The steamer Atlanta, from Vera Cruz, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Everything is reported in confusion in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. Among the passengers on the Tabasco is Col. Dupel, of Maximilian's household.

THE NEW TEST OATH DECISION.

The Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court Not Mandatory.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1867.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in Banco, Chief Justice Carter, for himself and associates, Wiley, Olin and Fisher, delivered the opinion on the application of Col Marmader to be admitted to the bar, and on the motion that the rule which required a subscription to the test oath as a preliminary of admission be rescinded, the Court first proceeded to consider whether the applicant, and others similarly situated, should be admitted, saying Colonel Magruder, in 1859, took an oath, on being admitted to the bar of the District, to support the Constitution of the United States, and that he did not owe allegiance to the King or Queen of Great Britain, and that he believed in the Christian religion. At the inauguration of the rebellion he transferred himself to Virginia, he became an officer in the army, and by this binding himself to do all in his power to destroy the Government violated his oath. The amendment and he therefore separated it.

Attorney Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to the House not to record a vote on the test oath at this time.

The House refused by a vote of 54 to 79.

Debate proceeded. Mr. BINGHAM, while approving the general purpose of the bill, said Congress could not by direction or indirection make a State government for the people of any State; that power had been conferred upon them. State governments had to be established, not by act of Congress, but by the voluntary action of the people themselves. It desired to give the people that opportunity; that was the object of the bill. He thought the gentlemen who sustained this bill were for manhood suffrage, but it seemed they were afraid to trust the people to confer the elective franchise upon the majority of the people in a State. Was it not enough to clothe the emancipated slave with the right of suffrage, and to withhold it from one of the Republics of mad it come to this that Congress was not only to clothe emancipated slaves with the right of suffrage, but to take from the white political power of the State, to make the majority of white men his subject for life, and compel them to pay the expenses of such distribution? There was not an emancipated slave in the United States who was not entitled to relief at the hands of Congress. They were entitled to equal rights and equal protection.

Mr. BINGHAM then moved to put the bill to the Judiciary Committee instead of that on Reconstruction, with instructions to report back forthwith the bill with the following as an additional section:

And be it further enacted, That when the Constitution as Amendment proposed as article 14th by the Thirty-ninth Congress shall have become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and when the late so-called Confederate States shall have ratified the same and conformed its constitutions and laws thereto in all respects, and when it shall have provided by its Constitution that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and when such article shall have been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States according to the provisions of the fifth article of the original Constitution of the United States, and when the said States shall in good faith have given practical assent to the said amendment, then the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said States.

There was great excitement as the vote was taken, as it shows, the Democrats coming generally to the support of Mr. BLAINE'S motion, that it would be a very close vote. After all had answered to their names, it appeared there was a majority of two in favor of Mr. BLAINE'S amendment. Then the Democrats, to preserve uniformity of record, commenced to change their votes from yea to nay, to the great amusement of the House.

Finally the vote was announced as 89 to 95, so the motion to refer was defeated.

YEAS.		
Allison,	Goodyear,	Noell,
Anderson,	Hamilton,	Patterson,
Ashley, Nevada,	Hay,	Phelps,
Baker,	Hill,	Price,
Baldwin,	Holman,	Pruyn,
Benjamin,	Hubbard, Iowa	Randall, Pa;
Bingham,	Hubbard, N Y;	Randall, Wm;
Blaine,	Hubbard,	Raymond,
Boutwell,	Ingersoll,	Rice,
Broomall,	Jenckes,	Robertson,
Burnham,	Kelley,	Sawyer,
Campbell,	Kellogg,	Schenck,
Chanler,	Kelsey,	Shellabarger,
Cobb,	Kitchen,	Smith,
Conkling,	Laflin,	Spalding,
Cook,	Lawrence, Pa;	Starkweather,
Cullom,	Lawrence, Ohio;	Stevens,
Dawes,	Leffwich,	Taffe,
Delano,	Marvin,	Taylor, Tenn;
Dixon,	Maynard,	Thayer,
Donnelly,	McClurg,	Thomas, Mass;
Driggs,	McCullough,	Thomas, John C;
Eckley,	McIndoe,	Thomas, Jno. L
Eggleston,	Mercur,	Trimble,
Ela,	Miller,	Turner,
Farnsworth,	Moorhead,	Upson,
Ferry,	Morrill,	Van Aernam,
Garfield,	Myers,	Van Horn, N Y;
	Nicholson,	Van Horn, Mo;
		Van Wyck,
	NAYS.	Wade,
Alley,	Harding, N Y;	Ward,
Ancona,	Harding, Ill;	Warner,
Arnell,	Harris,	Washburn, Mass;
Axtell,	Hart,	Washburn, Wis;
Baker,	Haight,	Welker,
Barnes,	Higby,	Wentworth,
Beaman,	Hogan,	Williams,
Benjamin,	Holmes,	Wilson, Pa;
Bidwell,	Ingham,	Wilson, Iowa;
Blaine,	Johnson,	Windom,
Boyer,	Judd,	Woodbridge.
Brandegee,	Julian,	
Buckland,	Kasson,	
Cake,	Kelley,	
Chanler,	Kerr,	
Clarke, Ohio,	Knapp,	
Clark, Kansas,	Koontz,	
Cole,	Laflin,	
Cook,	Lazear,	
Covode,	Loan,	
Dawson,	Lynch,	
Deming,	Marshall,	
Dixon,	Marston,	
Donnelly,	Maynard,	
Driggs,	Mercur,	
Dumont,	Miller,	
Eckley,	Moorhead,	
Eggleston,	Morrill,	
Ela,	Myers,	
Farnsworth,	Newell,	
Fenton,	Nicholson,	
Ferry,	O'Neill,	
Garfield,	Orth,	
	NAYS.	
Arcona,	Harris,	Radford,
Baker,	Hart,	Randall, Pa;
Banks,	Haight,	Randall, Ky;
Barnes,	Higby,	Raymond,
Beaman,	Hogan,	Rice,
Bidwell,	Holmes,	Robertson,
Boyer,	Ingham,	Rogers,
Brandegee,	Johnson,	Ross,
Brooks,	Judd,	Rousseau,
Buckland,	Julian,	Sawyer,
Cake,	Kasson,	Schenck,
Cobb,	Kelley,	Shellabarger,
Cole,	Kerr,	Sloan,
Conkling,	Knapp,	Spalding,
Cook,	Koontz,	Starr,
Cov

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867.

MR. JOHNSON remarked recently that his appointments hereafter should be such as the Senate could confirm. The appointment of Mr. BANCROFT to be collector of the port of Boston, is understood to fulfils that statement. It is thought Mr. B. will not accept.

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed what is virtually the former bill of Mr. STEVENS, placing the South under military government. This action is highly important and quite unexpected. The vote on Mr. BLAINE's motion is significant. The reader is referred to our special dispatches.

THE virtual rejection by the Legislature of North Carolina, of the scheme concocted by the President and Southern Governors, is a cold blast from an unexpected quarter. If anything can, it must open the eyes of the President and others who have been preaching up the willingness of the South, to accept "anything that is fair." We cannot help thinking that, as matters stand, it is a fortunate circumstance, and will promote harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

THE publication of the decision by the Supreme Court, sustaining the Test Oath, which the United States Supreme Court so recently declared unconstitutional, is awaited with no little interest. Decisions that vitalize the dead carcass of the rebellion, pronounced by the highest tribunal of the land, justly become the subject of review and criticism. Although the decision of the District Court probably does not deal directly with the Supreme Court decision, it necessarily becomes more or less a review of its reasoning, and for this reason will be looked for with interest.

RAILROAD MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, in behalf of the Connellsville Railroad, was very numerously attended by the representative citizens of Pittsburgh. In all respects it was all that was expected, and, if we except assemblages during the war, was one of the most significant and gratifying meetings held in Pittsburgh for many years. It was an event, which may, we trust, be referred to as an auspicious augury for the future, not only as to this, but all other enterprises relating to our good city.

The resolutions, respectfully but firmly set forth the wishes and intentions of the people of Western Pennsylvania; and we trust the responsible majority in the Lagislature will not lightly pass over the one wherein future political action is referred to. Coming from the county which, with such other as are directly influenced by it, gives to the Republican party in the State its majority, it is at least entitled to respectful attention. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will understand that *Western Pennsylvania* is thoroughly in earnest.

IS THERE LAND AHEAD?

The developments in the recent debates in Congress and other manifestations at the Capital, have given birth in the minds of many to the hope that, after all, the coordinate branches of the Government may harmonize in the delayed work of restoration. The country has waited a long time for such a state of things, and so far as the indications favoring it are real they are justly the occasion for rejoicing. So far as we are able to discern, the hope of a favorable issue is based chiefly on the understood willingness of the President *to yield* and "meet Congress half way," coupled with what has been seen of a corresponding disposition on the part of Congress itself. We do not understand that Congress proposes to yield anything that is vital of principle or detail; but will hold itself in such a frame and consent to such a course of action as will remove every obstacle that can, without a sacrifice, be removed. In the nature of the case, the concession must be chiefly on the part of the President; and if what is reported concerning him may be relied on, this he fully realizes.

It is something—the main thing in fact—to bring about this essential preliminary state of feeling—consent to meet and act in good faith, for harmonious action. This is the necessary condition precedent, and when, as in this case, it is the result of repeated attempts and as repeated failures, and the realization of the urgency of the case, it forms the very best ground of expectation and is an auspicious forerunner of good results.

Precisely how far there has been an approach to an understanding, we have no means of knowing; but the reports, speeches and votes in Congress during the past week, leave little doubt on the mind that when General BANKS said he believed harmony between Congress and the President was not impossible, he meant to indicate that such a thing was highly probable. In this view of the case, the few days that remain of the present session will be full of interest.

THE PEABODY BOUNTY.

From one or two quarters some slight spatterings of obloquy have been sought to be cast on the motives or sentiments that animated Mr. PEABODY when he selected Southern States as the recipients of the most munificent bounty he has ever at one time bestowed. Malignant or fanatical carping of the kind is scarcely worth noticing; yet, for the benefit of the feebleminded, who might have their judgment warped by even mere suggestions of the kind, it may be as well to put the case in its true light. The specific object of the great gift is the promotion of education. True, there is a large class at the North to whom material aid for the same purpose would not be misapplied or unwelcome. But there should be no place in all the Northern States where help of the kind could be considered necessary. In all of them there exist the wealth and resources to build schools enough to accommodate the entire census of children. They have all tried and experienced the advantages that schools afford, and require no incentive to sustain and expand the system. At the South it is very different. There the education of the common people has not only been neglected; it has been persistently and systematically discouraged, and a deadly blight covers the whole land. It was this ignorance which enabled a small but astute and ambitious body of men to concentrate political power in their own hands and delude the masses into the infatuation of blindly following their lead to destruction. If the people of the South had been taught the glorious history of their country, and been able to ascertain for themselves the truth concerning current events, they would not have followed, nor could they have been driven over the brink of the fatal precipice of Disunion. But they knew nothing of these things, nor did they seek to know them; for habit had bred in them an intellectual apathy on all subjects not connected with the affairs of their immediate neighborhood. Their range of curiosity or intimacy with affairs seldom extended beyond their county, very seldom, indeed, beyond their State.

It is not to be expected that a people imbued with these ideas—a people who gloried in their very shame—will now spontaneously go to work, suddenly change the second natures that have grown up in them, and at once be carried away by an educational mania. And, even if this were possible, they are utterly destitute of the means wherewith to carry so desirable a transformation into execution. They are in the lowest depths of penury and squalor. Education, indeed! They have not daily bread! And the stomach is more than the brain. A man may live and absolutely possess not one atom of acquired information or feeling; but the greatest of philosophers will die if he be deprived of food. Therefore, they cannot be expected to care so much for schools and teaching, as to use the pittance that keeps body and soul together in trying to secure the benefits of those institutions. Yet the welfare of the nation demands that these benefits shall be by them enjoyed and bear fruit in season. Here Mr. PEABODY, with his affluence of practical means, comes in as the *deus ex machina* through which the problem is to be solved. They are physically stout and strong yet, and the law of self preservation, assisted by some little outside encouragement, will ensure their working for prime necessities with which to satisfy the cravings of animal appetite; but when those appetites are supplied, will they seek for mental nutriment? That Mr. PEABODY has reason to doubt, and so that which he believes they will not struggle for he is resolved to present for their acceptance. This is the practical philosophy of his donation.

In giving this money to Mississippi and Alabama, and wherever else its blessings are to go, he does more to benefit Pennsylvania and New York and Massachusetts, than if he had founded colleges in Philadelphia, on Manhattan and in Boston; for he therein does more to cement the Union. He is more far seeing than those who mildly blame him; more large spirited than his less charitable maligners. Naturally Mr. PEABODY has a strong affection for the South. Nearly all his business and social relations were with that section, before he went to reside in England and there acquire the vast wealth he lavishes in benevolent endowments on the land where it was accumulated and on the country of his birth. Moreover it should be remembered he was not here during the war, and was not likely to be so thoroughly carried away by the heat and enthusiasm of the conflict as those who were in the thick of the fight and had their hearts bound up in it whether they would or no. But, in his firm, quiet way, he was an unflinching patriot of the liberal New England stamp. That has been placed beyond question, and mainly through the efforts to traduce him of those who were not his friends.

THE SEWARD MOTLEY-McCRACKEN CORRESPONDENCE.

It is among the statements from Washington that revelations are to be made touching the SEWARD-MOTLEY-McCRACKEN correspondence which will relieve the Secretary of all responsibility in the premises. And the fact that the note to Mr. MOTLEY bearing Mr. SEWARD's signature is dated on the day his daughter, Miss FANNIE SEWARD, died, is referred to as key to the proposed revelations. The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, which makes the suggestion, thinks it "quite natural to suppose, under these circumstances, that the President dictated the letter to Mr. MOTLEY to a clerk of the State Department, and, being presented with other papers for Mr. SEWARD's signature on that day of absorbing grief, that it received his name, with all the rest of the documents, without any one of them being read by him. If these prove to be the facts of the case, it will form a curious item in our political history. There is at least nothing impossible or inconsistent in this explanation; on the contrary, it is a very natural and plausible story, particularly in that it attributes to the President, in spirit and in form, and not to Mr. SEWARD, the letter to MOTLEY. For that document was as like the one, as it was unlike the other."

MR. PEABODY, whose munificence has shed a lustre on the American name, in the recent interview with the President took special pains, in connection with the remark that his last donation was made at a peculiarly opportune time, to express the belief "that the country would soon be restored to harmony, and that no discord or ill feeling would prevail between section and section." Concerning the feeling in England towards this country he said, "whatever might have been the course of England in the past, the present desire, from Queen down to peers of the realm, and down through all the masses of the people, was that good will and friendly relations might exist, and that old wounds might be healed.

The spirit manifested by Mr PEABODY cannot fail of contributing largely to the happy state of things of which he so confidently speaks, as it has in England assisted to produce the kindly relations he so happily describes.

Black Band Ore in Ohio.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Having noticed several articles lately in the COMMERCIAL relative to important discoveries of "Black Band Ore," in your State, reminds me that we have an abundance of said ore in this county, in Bloomfield, on Big Yellow Creek. The strata are from two to three feet in thickness, and lie in the midst of the best coal veins in Ohio. They must certainly prove valuable to some enterprising firm that would engage in working it. Make a note of it, ironmasters of Pittsburgh. SALINA.

PORT HOMER, O., February 12, 1867

Protestant Worship in Rome.

In the Boston *Pilot* we find a half apologetic explanation of the recent action of the French Government in banishing all congregational meeting for Protestant worship to the confines of the walls of Rome. The *Pilot* says it is but the enforcement of a standing law, and intimates was provoked by the manner in which certain Protestant ministers forced their doctrines, obnoxious as they are to the established religion, into public notice. The determination to which the correspondent of the *Observer*—Rev. Dr. Prime, who first wrote over here about the matter—belongs, is there characterized as the most bigoted and intolerant in existence, and they are accused of uniting with the spite of devils against the Holy Mother Church. It is further declared they would burn Unitarians or Universalists at the stake, if they had the power, and that, lacking that power, they evaporate them, without stint. It concludes by warning the public against letters from these, on the ground that they do not always tell the truth. So the matter stands.

Oil City Improvements.

Oil City, Venango county—the great oil depot of the Pennsylvania region—disputes with the borough of Franklin the claim to being most lavish in its improvements during the past year. It is well known that the enterprising borough of Franklin has been in existence a great number of years than its proprietary rival, Oil City, and that older towns do not prosper in the same ratio as those of younger growth. During the past year the improvements in buildings, tankage and public works in Oil City, cost $941,500. The principal part of this sum was expended in the erection of stores and dwellings. The public improvements were Allegheny river bridge, $100,000; railroad bridge, $65,000; iron bridge, $60,000; water works, $40,000; two school houses, $18,000. Iron tankage and warehouses were erected by the following prominent dealers: Haldeman & Murray, $20,000; Dilworth Bros., $21,000; Parker, Thompson & McClintock, $19,000; John Munhall, $17,000; I. Mawhinney, $16,000; Perry & Bond, $15,000; Fisher Bros., $13 000; Lockhart & Frew, $12,000; Vandegrift & Lay, $8,000; S. M. Kier & Co., $8,000.

The "Mack" and Ashley Quarrel.

The tilt between Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and "Mack," the shrewd and lively Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *commercial*, is still being waged with tremendous earnestness and vigor. "Mack" fired the latest shot of the battle in Monday's issue of his paper, and a red hot shot it was of the largest calibre. If it struck the Congressman anywhere it must have hurt. It certainly had the appearance of being edited in a way to take an adversary fore and aft. What the real merits of the fight may be, it is impossible for outsiders to positively say, for the opposing parties flatly contradict each other. Things look, though, as if Ashly, heavy craft though he seems, did not carry so many guns not of so telling a like as the penetrating power of his opponent. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. Let the irrepressible conflict go on. Time!

Literary Egotism.

Sala, George Augustus, has certainly followed one divine injunction—"Know thyself." He prefaces a recent thin and shabby volume of his letters of travel with the remark: "Whatever here is bad is mine; crude and desultory, often tedious and always trivial, stuffed with mannerisms as a turkey is stuffed with truffles, brimful of impertinence, of egotism, and of obstinacy—but what need is there to forestall the critics in the exercise of their laudable vocation?" It is an old literary trick to seek to disarm criticism by pretending to abase oneself, and has long been played out. We should not have thought Sala would have descended to such transparent humbug, Charlatan to some extent though he is.

Pleasures of Hope.

The Richmond *Examiner* likens state sovereignty to "the Sleeping Beauty in the fairy tale," and thinks "though it slumber for a hundred years, some future generation will become enamored with its loveliness, and will marry it back to that Constitution from which its divorce has been so unhappily and rudely divorced." Wereather think "the Sleeping Beauty" overslept herself, and won't awaken any more. Now, it is seldom that one becomes enamored of a corpse.

AN OLFACTORY QUESTION.—A Washington correspondent says: "The dreadful to all in ored population of both sexes is the opinion. The colin between white folks, and there is a strong and a strain of fair, all around, with an ador about equal to that of a slaughter house." How much more dreadful to sit at those dining room, at a watering place hotel, on a sweltering day in July, and have a stout servator of African descent for close proximity all the time. The perfume there must be awful.

A PALPABLE HIT.—A Richmond paper thinks that if the present generation of New England public men had been born slaves, and begged when they were school boys, they would probably have been better men. The Springfield *Republican* happily retorts: "If the present race of Southern leaders had been dogged at all in their boyhood, instead of amusing themselves by flogging young darkies, we should not have been under the painful necessity of dragging them in their old age, and we fear the job is not yet half done."

DAILY union prayer meetings are being held in Chicago. They, or some other regenerating influences, are wanted there badly. It is also said they are well attended. That, at least, is an encouraging sign. Chicago needs a good deal of repentance once in a while.

GENERAL INELLIGENCE.

There was another horrible affray in Chicago on Monday night. Three men were seriously stabbed.

People travel South from Washington, since the ice on the Potomac carried away the railroad bridge and the Long bridge, under considerable difficulties. The *Constitutional Union*, of Washington, says the route at present pursued is for travelers to take an omnibus in Washington and ride to the north end of the Alexandria aqueduct—then wheelbarrow transportation is resorted to, and in this manner passengers and baggage cross the Potomac; then horse or foot, or any other kind of locomotion, gets them to Alexandria; and after that, their way South is comparatively smooth. This is a real practical division of North and South. Would it not be a good idea to make reconstruction of the Chain Bridge dependent on that other reconstruction there is so much talk about?

The London *Punch* is very anxious always to record in an appropriate manner changes of fashion. The latest achievement is a picture representing a fashionable and affectionate couple, the husband searching vigorously in his waistcoat-pockets. The young wife inquires, "Have you lost your watch, love?" and he replies, "No, darling, 'twas a new bonnet I had for you somewhere."

For some time past, says Gallignani, an inferior kind of truffles has been gathered at Etsmpes, the only quality of which is its size; it has none of the perfume of the Perigord esculent. To impart this odor, the merchants procure from the latter district boxes of the dark, odoriferous loam in which this highly-prized vegetable is found, and by means of a brush they introduce the earth into the cracks and crannies of the Etampes truffle, and sell them for the real article. This is the case, we shall have to stop eating our *pates de foie gras* and go back to pork and beans.

Some wag played a good joke on the members of the Kentucky Legislature in making them believe that a bill that had passed the lower house for the encouragement of the production of chickens and eggs was really designed for the establishment of a cock-pit in Louisville.

The Oyster War, for which Virginia is continually famous, is said to be at present on the brink of a new campaign. The State levies a tax on every bushel of oysters shipped North; the Northern oyster dealers will not pay as much a bushel as the tax amounts to; so the Southern producer has either to go out of business or cheat the revenue; and all the parties concerned denounce the tax as "mean" and "unconstitutional." This oyster business will never be settled until the trade delivers for that delicious bivalve assert their rights by force; in other words go in on their "muscle."

The Chicago *Republican* publishes a romance of real life, of which the heroine is a loyal Southern lady who married an ex-rebel officer and with him passed through the vicissitudes of fortune, until she had to do needlework and he follow the trade of a lock smith for a living. A few days ago the lady received information that property, belonging to her late father, in Alabama, and valued at a quarter of a million, was awaiting her claim and disposal. The wife's sewing machine and the tools of the husband's craft were speedily cast aside, and the happy couple sped South to take possession of their unexpected fortune.

A new trial has been granted, on application of the plaintiff in the Stewart divorce case, on, as counsel for the defendant say, a mere dry point of law, relating to a single instruction given to the jury on the late trial. We are glad to say that the counsel thereupon withdrew from the case, allowing 10 to 1 to be defunk. It would have been too rankly offensive to have had all the disgusting details raked up over again.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says: "The population of Texas at the beginning of the war was between 600,000 and 700,000. It is now at least 1,200,000. It will soon have as large a population as the State of New York—3,37,827. Population is flowing into it from every part of the civilized world. No country on the earth offers such inducements to immigrants as Texas." All very nice for the *Crescent* to say; but will that journal advocate the organization of a Life and Property Insurance Company for the benefit of Northern people who are willing to take their families and goods down there?

An ex rebel officer, elected District Attorney of a judicial district in Tennessee, has sued out a *mandamus* to compel Governor Brownlow to sign his commission. We should like to see the *mandamus* that could successfully accomplish that object; and we should *not* like to be the judge who signed it.

"Are we civilized?" This inquiry is made by a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, and relates to the inhabitants of Massachusetts. It is called out by the fact that, since the complaints aroused by the stripping and flogging of young ladies in the Massachusetts schools, a new method of punishment has been adopted, which consists of opening the child's mouth and filling it with Cayenne pepper! The administration of this instrument in the prize ring is called giving an opponent "pepper," but this is the only practical demonstration of the term we ever heard of.

The New York Academy of Music, now rebuilding, is, according to the papers of that city, a most magnificent establishment, and of course is to be a little better than any other institution

The Mexicans are said to be the most accomplished and unscrupulous of thieves. The dressing rooms at the courthalls are invariably rifled of their contents, and ladies, after dancing, vainly seek their shawls, cloaks, etc. A ball was given by the French officers soon after their entrance into Mexico, when the guests cut off the gold fringes and tassels which adorned the velvet curtains of the ball room.

The Boston *Transcript* says: It has been humorously said, "if a graduate of Harvard College should die without making some bequest to that college, it would be sufficient cause for setting aside his last testament on the ground of incompetency."

ARKANSAS is providing for her deceased and wounded soldiers. Her Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto, a bill providing relief for the families of deceased soldiers and for wounded and disabled soldiers, and providing artificial limbs for such as are maimed and not provided for by the United States.

The New York *Gazette* speaks of the revival of an old humbug called "Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups," and warns the public against the danger of using them. They are advertised to cure a number of well known diseases of the eye, which the advertisements render awful by giving them tremendous Greek names. The affair consists of a hollow cup to be pressed upon the eye, a vacuum produced in the cup by previously compressing a small rubber ball attached to the cup. The effect of this vacuum—so long as the instrument retains its ability to produce it—is like the well known cupping glass. In some cases a temporary increase of strength may be obtained by this stimulus; but the more certain and lasting effect will be inflammation and greater weakness.

Moses Coil Tylor, in a recent lecture, tells of a London cabman with whom he conversed, who had never heard of Cobden nor Washington, but who knew all about "Jack Heenan, who was walloped by Tom Sayers." The lecturer also related an anecdote of an M. P. who advanced the following brilliant geographical theory in a war argument with an American: "Why, Doctor, is it possible you have never observed so important and striking a fact as the geographical separation of the North and the South? Why, there are your Northern States in North America, you know; and there is your isthmus of something or other—a mere connecting thread—below which are your Southern States in South America, you know—each nation having practically a continent to itself; do you not see that your vain endeavor to subjugate the South flies in the very face of Providence itself?"

PERSONAL.

—Pike, of Pike's Opera House, has fairly outwitted and astonished New York. While the statements continually being made of his intention to erect a large building for musical and dramatic purposes were treated by the press of that city as so much idle rumor, he was working quietly but as industriously as a beaver, and the other day, to the utter astonishment of everybody, including the enterprising daily press, it was discovered by accident he had the affair more than half finished. To surprise them still more, if possible, he has chosen a location a considerable distance up town and a long way from association or contiguity with any other place of entertainment. The building gets mad at its own bamboozlement and rather sneers at the future prospects of the enterprise.

—Among the descendents of Pocahontas are the Lees, the Randolphs, the Harrisons, the Bollings, the Pages, the Carters, and many other prominent families of the south. The late allusions to her history by the *North American Review* have excited a tempest of indignation, and they are rallying to the defense of "the Princess Rebecca," as they are pleased to call her. The case affords them another illustration of the aggressiveness of the inevitable Yankee. One of them says: "The Yankee has torn away our flag, and may tear away our Constitution, but, thank God, he can never tear away the precious memories of our people." What a precious memory; to trace one's ancestry up to a dirty young squaw, who used to turn somersaults all round the barrack yard at Jamestown, and that, too, in her usual primitive costume!

—Sir Frederick Bruce, the handsome, hearty British Minister in Washington, is popularizing himself among the leading ladies of Washington by taking them sleighriding in his magnificent four horse coach. Like most English gentlemen of his class, he always drives himself and is said to be a consummate artist in that. This English fancy is not always understood by people of other countres. Many will remember the intense disgust infused in the breast of a distinguished Virginian lady, who, when he saw Sir John Crampton—who had a colored groom—as he expressed it, "driving that dam darned nigger about."

—The question of extending the elective franchise to women in England has been agitated for some time past. Its latest champion is the Westminster *Review*.

—Commodore Vanderbilt testified before a New York legislative committee that his days were given to business and his evenings to whist, and that he had been allowed his business to encroach on his whist hours. The Commodore says whist "is short," the same as he does stocks, when by "tricks"—doesn't care for "honors" at all.

—Mrs. Lucia G. Calhoun, Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that a certain Mrs. —— was a chambermaid in her youth. Now this delicately nurtured creature is unable to dress or undress herself, or even to hang up her own clothes, although perfectly able to endure any amount of dissipation. She is very aristocratic. Who can she mean?

—MONS. Alex Dumas says somewhere: "Sooner than have a sullen looking person about me—even though he were but a servant—I'd go on my knees to him and say, tell me what your grievance is, and it shall be removed though it cost me half my fortune." Then would Alexander be an ass. The sensible course to be pursued would be to discharge the sulky servant and hire one with a more cheerful countenance.

—Thomas W. KNOX, on his Russian telegraph voyage for the *Herald*, writes from Irkoutsk, Eastern Siberia—the exact antipodes of New York—that he is the seventh American who has ever visited that point. The bills of fare in that far away place will, he says, compare favorably with Delmonico's.

—Barnum has ordered soup to be distributed to the poor in various portions of the city free of charge. He promises to organize agencies for the distribution of bread and fuel. Splendid advertisement for the show!

—It is whispered, says the *Court Journal*, that a young boy called to high destinies stubbornly refuses to study the maps. When pressed to explain the reason the pupil exclaimed: "Oh, the map has so often changed of late years, and papa (Napoleon III?) says it will soon be changed again, *Oui bono* to learn it as it stands now?" What good indeed? Think how it may be changed, boy, when papa dies—changed for you especially.

—Jacob Stout, of Van Amburgh's menagerie, says the Fremont (O.) *Messenger*, stopped at the Pacific House, of that place, last Saturday night and ate as follows:—Five pounds beef steak, sixteen large potatoes, twelve cups coffee, two pound butter, one quart milk, one pint molasses, eighteen pickles, two pies, two and a half pounds apple butter, two-thirds of a pound of sugar, seventeen slices of bread, and salt and pepper in proportion. The fact is certified to by the servants who waited on him, and the landlord says he ate an equally hearty breakfast at 5 A. M., although the foregoing was devoured at 7 P. M. Jacob ought to be stout, indeed.

—A son of Cornelius Vanderbilt has testified before the Legislature that his father owns half the Harlem railway and seventeen thousand shares of the Hudson river. Why not say, at once, he really owns them both?

—Here is a phenomenal paymaster. On the settlement of the accounts, by the fourth auditor, of Garret R. Barry, paymaster in the navy, for the year 1867, which now exists involved an expenditure of $14 732 555 12 there was found a difference of only 25 cents between the accounts as presented by the paymaster and as audited by the fourth auditor.

—Mr. Henry Pike, a well known resident of Chicago, has been ruling since last Thursday. When last seen he had considerable money in his person, and it is feared that this has proved the impelling cause to some foul deed.

—It is announced that the Hon. Mr. Dawes, one of the Congressmen from Massachusetts, recently selected from his constituents a commission to fill the cadetship to West Point by its gift by competitive examination. They have held the examination and selected for the appointment Lieut. George B. Davis, of Springfield, a young man who served as an officer of volunteers during the late war.

—During the past year the following royal personages of Europe have died: The Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg; Don Miguel, of Portugal, Grand uncle of the King; Prince Otto, of Italy, son of the King; Louis Philippe de Coude, son of the Duke D'Aumale; Prince Antony Von Hohenzollern Sigmaringen; Prince Henry XII., o. Reuss; Prince Sigismund, of Prussia, a son of the Crown Prince; the youngest son of the Queen of Spain; Princess Clementine, sister of France; the Princess Philippine, of Reuss Schleitz, aged 8; and Elizabeth, Archduchess of Austria. Five Cardinals also died. Sons were born to the Sultan of Turkey, the Queen of Spain, the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, the Duke de Montpensier, and Prince Charles, of Tuscany; and daughters to the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Prince Napoleon. The Grand Duke of Russia married the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark; Prince Christian, of Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, the Princess Helena, of Nassau, and Franz von York, son of the Duke of Wurtemburg, the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

—A Washington letter writer, who attended a recent Collax reception, gives us the following sketch: "That Spanish-looking woman yonder, with the jet black hair and eyes, dimpled cheeks, the incisive and willful yet pretty mouth—the one wearing a maroon colored satin, trimmed with white—is Phoebe Cary. She is the wittiest woman in America, and one of our best poets. Within the past two years she has more than fulfilled the early promise of her youthful genius. Of the very last lyric in the language, written within that time, are from her heart and pen. That tall, graceful woman by her side, dressed in black, with a white lace shawl, is Alice Cary. For face and presence she would be admired in any company. Her face is sad and sweet, her eyes the saintliest brown. One of the most distinguished of American portrait painters said of her, 'She is beautiful; I find myself constantly turning to her face.' This is not over praise. The eyes which discover it trace on her countenance that imperishable beauty of the spirit which survives and surpasses the beauty of youth." That is a pretty good gush from a correspondent who, in another letter, means a striking handsome ladies (as he probably the writer must have belonged to the same category herself.

SOUNDING KENTUCKY'S NAME.—A correspondent of the Frankfort, Kentucky, paper, wants the Legislature to make an appropriation to send Mr. Barlow's "Planetarium" to the Paris Fair. He thinks it the most wonderful piece of mechanism in existence, and calculated to sound Kentucky's name in every clime. It does not seem to matter to him that the Planetarium is but the point of the correspondent's suggestion is that it would be calculated to "sound Kentucky's name in every clime!" Here is a characteristic cropping out of the ridiculous State conceit and nepatriotic exclusiveness which seem to prevail at the South and on the Border. Kentucky's name, indeed! If the thing were a success, it would be looked upon as an American success, and the whole country would share the credit of it. People in Europe do not know anything about Kentucky, and could not be made to in the sense that these foolish Kentuckians would have them.

THE DEMOCRATS DOLEFUL.—Meanwhile, the Democrats are in very bad humor. After having disfigured and exalted President Johnson, without having received in return many inexpensive appointments, they all at once find themselves "left out in the cold" by his indorsement of qualified negro suffrage. This is a hard pill for them to swallow, especially as they find that some of their old associates at the South have already accepted the situation. What to do they do not exactly seem to know, and for the present their proposed National Convention has been abandoned.

A RESIDENT of Berlin recently went to sleep with a cigar in his mouth. The next morning he was found to be unconscious. He slept, and could not be awakened by the most violent shaking. The expression of his features was calm and his body was rigid and unimpressionable to pain. He was restored on the seventh day. The inference left to be drawn from this way of putting it, is that the cigar was the consequence of the syncope. Yet there is no evidence of that fact whatever. It looks very like a weak invention of some enemy of the fragrant weed.

THE license of Captain Trowell, of the steamer Milwaukee, which was revoked by the Local Board of Inspectors at Detroit, in consequence of his collision with the Lac La Belle, has been restored by the State Inspector Guthrie, of Chicago, the decision of the Detroit Board being squarely reversed. Mr Guthrie exonerates him from any blame whatever in the unfortunate affair.

DISCOURAGING.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says: The energies of the people are depressed, and business enterprise is suffering to a greater degree than is generally known, through the audacious thieveries now so common.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of the finest Liquors imported, such as Otard Du Puy & Co's Brandy, pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, fine old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin. Also the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the special wants of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st, corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter.—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c., and are the most healthful and invigorating beverage known. We are importing the above goods direct from the bottlers in London, and can supply them at a lower rate than any house in New York. Sold by the single bottle from the cask by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st, corner Diamond near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption:

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me; my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well, as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address), and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is at

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 50.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The London *Times*, of the 25th, in its city article says: "The further fall in the securities of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company yesterday was attributed to the rumor that, owing to a series of attacks upon the credit of the undertaking, which have been uninterruptedly carried on for a period of many months, it has been determined to refer its entire position to the examination of an independent committee, and that it may, in the interval, be resolved to hold all payments in abeyance. It is now apparent that nothing but a full investigation, confirmed by mercantile or capitalists in New York, in whom the European public can place reliance, will now have any effect in establishing the property in the position it has always been described as entitled to claim."

A committee was expected to be formed the day the steamer sailed. It is said that application will shortly be made to the English money market to complete the International Railway to be issued in 4 per cent. stock, guaranteed by the English Government. It is expected these bonds can be placed at about 97 or 98.

Mr. Stanton's Opinion of a Supreme Court Decision.

The Secretary of War has expressed his views upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case as follows: "I believe that Milligan was properly convicted. I am of the opinion that a true exposition of the law of this country and of every other civilized country of the globe justifies me in saying that trials, convictions and sentences by military tribunals were perfectly legal. I do not think that the decision in the Milligan case is justified by any principle of law recognized by any civil Government on earth. It is wholly inconsistent with the protection of persons in the military service, or with the preservation of peace and safety in any State in insurrection."

RELICIOUS.

☞ PREACHING IN THE SMITHFIELD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (corner of Sixth,) on THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at the usual hour, by Mrs. M. ELLIOTT, a minister of the Society of Friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmith Business, under the firm name of D. BOSWORTH & CO., is this day been dissolved, by the purchase of the interest of C. R. Resvick and Isaac Deming in said firm by ROBERT GRACEY, who will continue the business at Nos. 33 and 35 Canal street, and who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

D. H. BOSTWICK,
REUBEN DEMING,
R. GRACEY.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1867.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Troubat & Haly's Pennsylvania Practice. Vol. 1st (in two parts)	$12 00
Story's Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols. law sheep	15 00
Bullard on Injunctions. 1 vol., law sheep	7 50
Hilliard on New Trials. 1 vol., law sheep	7 50

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.

93 WOOD STREET.

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW,

FOR TWO TO SIX YEARS.

First Mortgage on Farm worth $35 000, situate near Alliance Ohio. Address, with terms,

BOX 745, Pittsburgh P. O.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS,

Corner Carroll and Smallman sts., Ninth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my stock of RETORTS.

NO. 82.

A FEW MORE

OVERCOATS,

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT

PANIC PRICES.

Must be sold by the 1st of March, without Regard to Cost. Call early at

82 Market Street.

B. OPPENHEIMER.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA

PLANING MILL

AND

LUMBER YARDS

CARSON STREET,

SOUTH END MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed Lumber for Buildings, &c. at lowest market rates.

Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock finished work on hand.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the owner of the building, where I have been in business for the past twelve years, has refused to rent it to me for another term unless I would stipulate in the lease that I would not sell Liquors on the premises either by wholesale or retail, I have been compelled to close business by the first of April next, for the want of a suitable stand in the Diamond. I will, therefore, sell off my entire stock of

Groceries, Teas, Spices, Liquors, &c.,

AT COST PRICES in amounts to suit purchasers. Part of my stock consists of the following articles:

85 lbs fresh ground sugar, Crushed, A, B and C;
10 bags Rio Coffee, from good to choice;
70 lb chest Scenchong, Oolong, Young Hyson and Japan Teas;
200 dozen canvas, 3lb cans;
200 do Peaches, 2lb cans;
200 do Tomatoes, 3lb cans;
200 do Tomatoes, 2lb cans;
85 kegs good fair Crushed;
50 bbls Syrup, different brands;
50 dozen Pepper Sauce;
125 lb boxes Valencia Raisins;
25 boxes Layer Raisins;
200 boxes Herkimer county Goshen Cheese;
100 packages Tobacco, 5s, 10s, Spun Roll & Navy;
60 do White Fish, Herring and Mackerel.

Nos. 1 and 2, and hundreds of other articles too [illegible] to mention.

WILLIAM SAULAGER'S,
No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

TTHS

PHILLIPSBURG PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., situated near the Ferry Landing. The Lot is 50 by 150 feet, on which is erected a very comfortable Dwelling House, with 6 rooms, a frame stable and other outhouses. The garden is filled with some choice fruit trees, flowers, shubbery, &c., and worth at present $1 300, but will be sold at a bargain if applied immediately to

R. SIEDLE,
42 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or
JOHN LINNENBRINK,
Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

rod

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A lot of very choice Sugar Cured Hams, now coming out of Smoke House, and for sale at lowest market price, by

JAS. H. PARKER,
309 Liberty street.

M TH

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth,

LONG & SMITHSON.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—1 flatter 1 000 lbs prime fresh Roll Butter; Lard, 1060 lbs Leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches 200 bush, b

e Daily Commercial

M, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

BEES.

W. Green, of Salisbury, thinks there probably be a great loss of bees in England, this winter and spring. s considerable attention is paid to

They should be continually fed the last of February till they are to supply themselves from other es. After they commence breeding will consume honey much faster through the months of December and ary. He says he has one hundred ifty swarms on the Sacramento river, ornia, and that he never allows them arm. He thinks dividing better than ming.

SUPERPHOSPATE.

F. O'Neil, of Dover, reports that he half a ton of superphospate, last season two acres of land, which produced allowing crop: 764 bushels potatoes, ushels flat turnips, and 252 bushels bagers. A portion of the potatoes of an early variety, and the turnip was sown after the potatoes were dug.

CURE FOR FROSTED FLESH.

e are informed on good authority that ing is better for withdrawing the without injury to frozen ears, cheeks fingers, than the immediate applica- of kerosene, rubbing it on gently a times. In one instance both cheeks frozen, and this remedy produced ediate relief without the usual inflam- on. The same person repeated the lication at another time with equal ess. In another case, the remedy was led to a badly frozen ear, which, as in other instance, it cured without inflam- on. It is indispensable that the ap- tion be made before the thawing. This edy is the more valuable because it is ys at hand in every house.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE MAGGOTS COME IN THE ONION.

r. Wesley Berry, who has been very essful in raising onions for a number ears past, informs us that on Wednes- evening, having occasion to wash out antity of seed, he left some remaining he basin of water all night, and on rsday morning he discovered a great ber of maggots floating in the water e basin. This led him to examine the when he discovered that the maggot h has proved so destructive to the n crop of late years, was in the seed, ame as in the pea, and came forth alive ready to commence their devastating s, when the seed was swelled by the ture. If this is the case, the plan of ding the seed before planting, might inish the ravages of this pest of the ver.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

HER conditions being equal, the cow has warmed water for drink in severe weather will yield considerably the milk, especially if a handful of meal ided to each bucketful.

orses that are not worked or exercised one way every day should have the fit of a yard, where they can travel nd for several hours each day. It is eedingly injurious for any horse to be in the stall, day after day, without any rcise. And it injures a young horse far e than an old one, as long standing stiffens the limbs of a young animal, and es them to swell, so that he will, after w years, move like an old stager. en a horse is used only once or twice in course of a week, he should be turned e, not tied by the head in a large box , so that he can move around. Better down the partition between two narstalls, so that a horse may have ample m for turning around, than to keep tied, day after day in a narrow stall.

A REMEDY FOR HARD MILKERS.

A. Hubbard, Columbus, O., writes to *Independent:* "For the last ten years ve used an awl, with satisfactory suc- for enlarging the issue of a cow's

The awl is made of a triangular e, like the letter V, about three-fourth's n inch long. The sides are ground ow or concave. The awl tapers and s a head on the end about as large as the of a pin. The insertion of the awl le I n awl handle. This is the manner of g it: Take hold of the teat when it is of milk, pull gently on it and thrust awl into the issue. The sharp edges he awl will cut the orifice in the sack he end of the teat, and you will find r cow will milk easily; and the opera- will not injure the teats any more the prick of a pin. I have used one he instruments, and all who have tried ve found it satisfactory."

STARCH IN POTATOES.

r. Nessler, of the Duchy of Baden, has wn by analysis that the nutritive value otatoes varies with their size, and in r of increased bulk. Potatoes about inches in diameter contain 17.2 per t. of starch, and these about the size of nuts 14 per cent. We infer that full th is necessary to full development of ch.

STRETCHES IN SHEEP.

correspondent of the *Western Union* s: I think I have discovered something r in the treatment of sheep with the tches. A few days ago I noticed a sheep my flock with the stretches. I frightened , chased him, but still he refused to kept stretching, and appeared to be se and in more pain.

t length, after watching him a short e and thinking about it, I concluded it s cosiveness. Accordingly, two days r I discovered him, I gave him a dose de of sweet milk and ashes in the following way: I took one half pint of milk and e or six tablespoonsful of ashes; set r the fire and gently warm. Dose, four six tablespoonsful once in half an hour, il you hear a "rumbling" or looseness the bowels, which can be done by plac your ear against the side of the sheep. n twenty-four hours after this treat- nt began, my sheep began to eat, and ow with the rest of the flock, apparently well as any of them.

also think this costiveness is caused by g neglect of salting, as is apt to be the e in the winter season.

DRYING OFF COWS.

At this season of the year much care d attention should be given to cows, in operly drying them off their milk. It the end of the dairy season, and many ws of the herd have perhaps ceased to e milk, except in small dribblets, which o not worth saving. It is this very ndition of the cow's udder which should looked to. The milk should be all awn out from time to time until secre- n of the fluid stops or the cow is oroughly "dried off." Many take it for anted that because a cow has failed of r milk that no further attention need be ven her. We have known serious losses follow from inattention in this respect. mall quantities of milk will often form d remain in the udder to become ick and putrid, causing inflamation d resulting in the loss of one or more ats.

It is probable that half the loss in the ury region from garget, inflamed udders, d other troubles of the bag and teats, y be traced directly to improper drying the cow at the end of the season. Some ople entrust this matter entirely to hired lp, but they are often forgetful or glectful until the trouble has progressed far as to be beyond control. A great any cows lose the last of teats by a small ot-like substance becoming imbedded in e milk duct, blocking it up. It is a uestion whether this trouble is not the sult of improper "drying off."—*Utica Herald.*

NEW VEGETABLE.

We extract the following description of a ew vegitable (*Rapahanus caudatus*) from late English paper:

"This valuable new vegetable belongs to he radish tribe, but, unlike that esculent, he seed pods, not the roots are eaten; hese are very curious, attaining an immense size in a wonderful short time, ometime growing as much as five or six nches in twenty-four hours. It is a native of Java, where it is known under the name of Mongri, and is used in some parts of India for saladng, etc.

"It has been introduced into England rom Saharunpore, and although coming from so warm a country, it succeeds admirably in the open ground, and is easily cultivated in any ordinary garden, which has been fully proved during the past year.

"This vegetable can be used in various ways—indeed it may be regarded as one of he mort useful that have been introduced or many years.

"The seed when sown easily vegetates, and in about eight weeks the plants flower profusely, and then produce extraordinary siliquas (pods,) which are very remarkable for their attaining the enormous length of about three feet. These pods have a most agreeable flavor, and when about half grown can be eaten in the same ways as pods of the common radish, which they greatly resemble in taste, but are far superior in delicacy of flavor; in salads they will be highly estimated, for, added to their other merits, they possess the excellent advantage of being easily digested; they also make a good pickle, for which purpose they are well adapted. If left, however, when the pods are boiled that they are most delicious, tasting then much like asparagus with a slight green pea flavor; they should be served on toast, and will form a most agreeable addition and novelty for the table.

"For boiling and pickling the pods should be allowed to attain their natural size before being gathered; on some plants they are green, on others purple, while on others again they are a purplish green.

"When the plants are tied upright they have a very singular appearance, for each plant produces from fifteen to twenty pods, some hanging quite straight, others twisted or whirled into fantastic shapes."

DARKNESS FAVORABLE TO PATTENING.

It is a fact that all animals fatten faster in dimly lighted places than in full light of day. This is well known in respect to fowls. From experiments made with sheep, conclusions have been reached that in a dark shed, well ventilated and properly warmed, they will make the most nutrition from a given amount of food. But dark stables are not good for horses, or breeding stocks of any kind; fat is not with such the most important object in view.

In a lecture by Mr. J. A. Clarke, in England, he stated that from a pound of wool 168 000 yards of thread had been spun.

In very cold weather the lips and tongues of horses may be made very sore by contact with the frozen bits. Rub the bits well with your gloves, or breathe on them for a minute before putting it in the mouth of the horse.

The cattle plague is causing great loss to the farmers of Holland. For the week ending December 4th there were 7,102 cases.

In 1860, the United States had more cattle and hogs than any other country. It is thought they now have more sheep.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is its rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the roots and this it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it

CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors
For sale by all Druggists. aso-nn-THAW

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, shooting from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of A. A. LIGGETT, City Clerk, Grant street, in the Borough of East Birmingham, until February, the 5th inst., for building the Public School House in said Borough (except the stone work, which is nearly completed). Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office until said day.
By order of the Board.
J. R. JACQUES, Secretary.

NOTICE
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of SHOEMAKER, MILLER & CO., in Leavenworth, Kansas, until the 14th day of February, 1867, for
Grading and Masonry of 100 Miles of Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Division.
Between Fort Ellsworth and Pond Creek, Kansas.
Profiles and Specifications will be ready for examination after the 1st day of February. The work must all be done during the Summer of 1867. Payments will be made in cash every Thirty days.
The country is healthy, and the work offers good inducements to contractors. For further information apply to GEO. WALLACE, Superintendent Construction Junction City Branch, or to H. C. DODGE, Assistant Manager, Leavenworth, Kansas, or to T. F. OAKES, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad, 108 Fifth and Oak streets, St. Louis.
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Historical Reports of the several Presbyteries—Interesting Church Statistics—Report of Business Committee.

Morning Session.

The Presbyterian Centennial Convention reassembled in Dr. Howard's Church yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the President, Rev. Dr. Elliott, in the chair. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which the Convention proceeded to business.

The minutes of the evening session were read, several important changes made, and the minutes adopted as corrected.

On motion of Dr. Jennings, all ministers and elders present belonging to any branch of the Presbyterian Church, were allowed to sit in the Convention as corresponding members, having the right to speak, but not to vote.

The re- d prove referring repare a ou was ccepted, solution passed the previous evening, the reading of the historical reports of the several Presbyteries was next in order

Rev. Dr Simonton Wilson then read a lengthy historical report of the Presbytery of Redstone, a substance of which is as follows:

PRESBYTERY OF RED-STONE.

The Presbytery of Redstone was organized in the year 1781, and comprised six ministers. The present number of ministers in the Presbytery is 16; licentiates, 6; candidates, 4; number of churches, 28; communicants added last year on examination, 371; on certificate, 482; total number of communicants, 2,903; children in Sabbath schools and Bible Classes, 2,960.

CHURCH HISTORY, BY HON. JAMES VEECH.

The Chairman stated that he had an important communication from Hon. James Veech, of Allegheny city, had been received, bearing directly upon the question of church history in Western Pennsylvania. He thought the Convention should give way to a reading of it, and called upon the Secretary, Dr. Allison, to present the communication. It was listened to with great interest.

Dr. Joseph Smith, of the Blairsville Presbytery, stated that he was compelled to leave during the afternoon, and therefore requested the privilege of presenting his report immediately. Permission was granted, and the report was read. The substance of it is as follows:

PRESBYTERY OF BLAIRSVILLE.

The Presbytery of Blairsville was organized in the year 1839 and comprised thirteen ministers. The present number of ministers in the Presbytery is 21; candidates, 2; churches, 23; communicants added in 1866 on certificate, 149; total number of communicants, 3,287; children in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, 1,892.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At the appointed hour the Convention reassembled, Dr Elliott in the Chair. The first half hour of the session was spent in religious exercises.

The historical reports of the Presbyteries of Ohio, Erie and Beaver were then read as follows:

PRESBYTERY OF OHIO.

The Presbytery of Ohio was organized in the year 1793, and comprised —— ministers. The present number of ministers in the Presbytery is 46; Licentiates, 5; Candidates, 10; number of churches, 34; communicants added last year on examination, 226; on certificate, added on profession, 256. Total number of Communicants, 5,766; children in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, 4,424

PRESBYTERY OF ERIE.

The Presbytery of Erie was organized in the year 1801, and comprised seven ministers. The present number of ministers in the Presbytery is 17; Licentiates, 1; candidates, 1; number of churches, 31; communicants added last year on examination, 187; communicants added on certificates, 192; total number of communicants, 3852; children in the Sabbath Schools and Bible classes, 1,758.

PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER.

The Presbytery of Beaver was organized in the year 1808 and comprised five ministers. The present number of ministers in the Presbytery is 15; licentiates, 2; candidates, 5, number of churches, 16; communicants added last year on examination, 157; communicants added on certificates, 102; total number of communicants, 1,576; children in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, 1,660

REPORT OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

The further reading of the reports was suspended, and the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Business Committee. A lengthy discussion ensued, ending in the adoption of the report, on motion of Dr Cowles. The Business Committee reported the committee and Rev. Dr. Jas Kennedy was added to the committee. The committee were instructed to present the revised report at the evening session.

The Convention then adjourned until quarter past seven o'clock.

Evening Session

The Convention reassembled at the appointed hour, and the first half hour was spent in devotional exercises. The Convention then proceeded to business.

Rev. E. Hoyt read the report of the Presbytery of Zanesville, of which the following is a abstract:

PRESBYTERY OF ZANESVILLE.

The Presbytery of Zanesville (formerly the Presbytery of Lancaster) was organized in the year 1809 and was composed of five ministers, the present number of ministers in the Presbytery is 21; licentiates, 2; candidates, 2; number of churches, 31; communicants added last year on examination, 95; total number of communicants, 2963; number of children in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, 1,700.

The Business Committee, through their Chairman, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., submitted their revised report of the memorial, for the seventieth.

Previous to the adoption of the report, a long discussion on the question of the right of a lay delegate to vote and occupy a seat in the Convention took place, and which was participated in by a number of delegates.

Pending the discussion, at half past nine o'clock the Convention was dismissed with prayer by Rev. Dr Brownlee, and the morning session of next week action will probably be taken on the report.

Western University—Prof. Gunning on Geology.

The Intelligent audience that gathered at the hall of this institution on Tuesday evening to listen to the introductory lecture of this course, gave the most marked evidence of their appreciation of the rare privilege they were enjoying. They did so, not only in the rapt attention with which they followed the subsequence of the speaker, but, more exceptionally, in the request they made at the close, through some of our prominent citizens, that a larger audience room might be procured for the following lectures of the series, and that the public be more generally informed of the exceeding value and interest of the course. That they were not heard in this, it is safe to infer from the circumstance that the offer was made by these same gentlemen to be to meet whatever of additional expense such a change of venue might involve.

The lecturer began with a striking description of an interview that once occurred between Dalton, "the man of atoms," and Laplace, "the man of worlds." This served to illustrate at once the close and increasingly intimate relation of astronomy to geology, and Herschel's favorite adage about the knowledge of the many through the knowledge of the few. The laws of one world are, in fact, the laws of all worlds; and there is in like manner for them all, either in the past or yet to be, a common genetic history.

The attention of the audience was invited to a representation of our earth, as a whole, before the formation of the crust followed, of the surging ocean of molten rock and metal in the interior with its atmosphere of flame, steam, smoke and cinders, of the tempestuous forces with which these billows vexed with plutonic whirlwinds and hurricanes strike at the granite firmament above them, of the tremendous shocks that have within human recollection leveled and buried great cities as in the twinkling of an eye—all were too remote and unlike them, in much of the individuality, the magnetism of the speaker for any thing like a report to give even the barest point of what they were.

The result of Frauenhofer's investigations of the photosphere of the sun, and the kindling of the elements, into the very composition of astronomic worlds, were so forth scientific and with so enthusiastic a sense of their importance to all mankind as to be unchecked that none who listened could resist the contagion.

The lecture is endowed with a high poetic sense, and his lectures, being really no lectures at all, for there is no reading to do in their delivery, was fresh as a glowing succession of description, for example, of his early morning views of the Allegenies, that very day on his way hither was poetry that could dispense with rhyme. So too, when in illustrating the almost universal diffusion of almost all the metal, he remarked with equal scientific exactness and poetic beauty, "When nature would paint the violet she dips her pencil in gold."

Subsequent lectures will bear directly upon the geology of this most interesting section. The next lecture is announced for Friday evening next.

PROF. GUNNING'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has not often been my privilege to listen to a lecture so full of instruction, and at the same time so perspicuously and elegantly delivered, as the one with which Prof. Gunning entertained us on Tuesday evening. From the interest everywhere manifesting in the science of Geology, on account of the richness of the field it presents to the investigator, as well as its vast practical importance, I had expected seeing in Pittsburgh a large and appreciative audience. While I believe the latter part of my expectation was fully realized, I am sorry to say the former was not. Being a stranger, I will not dare hazarding a reason for this, but leave it for the citizens of the place to say why a gentleman, so interested by the best scientific men of the country, and who elsewhere is listened to by delighted crowds, is not here met face to face by an audience sufficiently large to fill University Hall.

I will attempt no synopsis of the lecture, for fear of its error in the hasty manner of writing, but will only say that if the coming courses of the next week prove as rich and rare as these introduction promises them to be, there is in reserve for us an intellectual banquet seldom within our reach; and I hope every educator every student, every individual interested in the progress of science and intellectual advancement, will not let pass unimproved the opportunity of listening to Prof. Gunning's remaining lectures.

PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1867. VIATOR

The Concert for the Benefit of Association for Relief of Poor.

All should remember that the concert for the above object will take place at Masonic Hall, next Tuesday evening, 19th inst., the Trustees of the Hall having tendered its use free of charge. The "Musical Union," a skillful association of amateurs, furnish the music.

It would be simply a multiplication of words to recommend the beneficiaries on this occasion. They are the poor and helpless, of whom there are many and deserving. The devoted Managers of the Relief Association appeal to a generous public for funds. All the musical and dramatic talent at work also. Let the concert be a great success.

FIREMEN. Fireshirts and Fashionables, order your shirts made at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

Connellsville Railroad Charter.

Large and Influential Meeting of Citizens.

The Matter Fully and Freely Discussed.

The Legislature Asked to Re-Issue the Charter.

Committee Appointed to Visit Harrisburg.

In accordance with the published call of Mayor McCarthy, a public meeting of citizens was held last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wood street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed action of the Legislature in reference to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and the general interests of the city of Pittsburgh. The attendance was very large, and a number of our most prominent merchants and business men were present.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. S. Bissell, Esq., upon whose motion John Snipton, Esq., was called to the Chair. The Chairman then read the call issued by Mayor McCarthy, and stated that the next business would be the appointment of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Vice Presidents—Messrs. James I. Bennett, John P Fears, John McCreery, N. Voegtly, N. J. Bigley.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

B. F. Jones, Esq., moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed said committee: Messrs B F Jones, James I Bennett, John McCreery, J D Scully, James M. Bailey, Wm S. Bissell and Charles H. Attleton.

During the absence of the committee, the Chairman stated that a bill had been reported in the Senate, conditionary that the road should be commenced within three months, and finished in three years. Not being conversant with the matter he hoped some gentleman would enter into an explanation of its provisions.

Col. R Biddle Roberts was called upon and stated that owing to his long absence from the city he was not familiar with the subject, but thought from what he saw of Harrisburg, that if it eight kind of men were sent there to press the matter upon the Legislature, they could do more than the largest meeting or the strongest resolutions would effect.

George Sibras, Jr., Esq., supposed that the position of the Pittsburgh, Connellsville Railroad, and the particular occasion of the meeting was well understood in the community. The charter of the road granted by the last Legislature, and in view of the fact that the course of the Legislature appeared highly favorable to the route, and that had invested large sums of money to aid its completion. Two years ago, after its managers had advertised or proceeded to finish the road, no application was made to take from it its charter, and a bill to that effect had passed both branches of the Legislature. The matter was brought before the United States Circuit Court, and after a full and impartial trial, a decree was given in favor of the road. The act, however still stands upon the statute books, and an effort is now being made to repeal it. The Speaker concurred with Colonel Roberts that a committee of one hundred citizens of weight and influence should be appointed to visit Harrisburg and urge the repeal of the bill.

Josiah Dicky, Esq., desired to impress upon the meeting and the community the importance of repealing the bill. The speaker was in Williamsport when the case was tried, and the Judge, counsel and witnesses appeared to be convinced that they thought it strange that the case should be brought up, and concurred satisfied that the only object in view was to delay and embarrass the progress of the road.

C. D. Hastings, Esq., and Gen. Samuel J. R Sweitzer was present, and suggested that the meeting would be glad to hear from him.

Gen. Sweitzer, in response, stated that he was heartily in favor of the Connellsville Railroad as it would prove, when completed, a great and lasting benefit to the city of Pittsburgh and the Western Pennsylvania. He did not believe that one man could be found in the community who would say a word in opposition to time road being directly interested in the same monopolist that desired to control the Commonwealth. He had been called upon to address meetings and would say that he alluded to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. It had become a by-word in many, however great its capital, could enter into any legislative body and control its free negotiating Pennsylvania Railroad. It is now a by-word to show that this great line of industry could not make one dollar for the tax-payers, unless individuals first made fortunes for themselves. They wanted the control of the Legislature, and it was certainly the interest of the line, and it was certainly the for its make use of all the means in our power to defeat them. He was glad to see that the Legislature to put the road again on its feet, and push it forward to completion, and a proper committee should be appointed to go to Harrisburg and solicit its passage.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the Legislature of the Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Districts of Allegheny and by a long confederation in regard to the said company in the Western Pennsylvania, through the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and whose business arrangements would permit the Legislature to put the road again on its feet, and push it forward to completion, and a proper committee should be appointed to go to Harrisburg and solicit its passage.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the Legislature of the Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Districts of Allegheny and by a long confederation in regard to the said company in the Western Pennsylvania, through the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, according to the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Councils, was referred to. If this is to be the recommendation of that committee (according to the statement of the *Gazette*), that the taxation for this improvement is to be only on the property fronting on the Commons, I think there will not be a very strong opposition to the passage of any such bill by the Legislature. It would certainly be an outrage on the property holders to pay the entire expense of affording the "population of the two cities" a breathing spot, simply because their property would be enhanced in value. There is no property I don't believe, on the Diamond or Commons but who is willing to pay a just and reasonable tax for the improvement, but to pay the whole expense for what would be for the benefit of the whole public would be an outrage on them. Much of the property on the Commons has been sold at prospective valuations, and to put a tax on it for the whole improvement would amount to extortion. This improvement would amount to extortion. This *Gazette* in the article referred to, would be for the benefit of Pittsburgh as well as Allegheny per se; but, I suppose, if the people should wait for the Councils of Pittsburgh ever to move in the matter, they would become a portion of the ice-bound city before they are now. As the property front-ing on the Commons will receive the most benefit from the improvement, let it be taxed if necessary, higher than other property, but to be taxed for the whole improvement is not.

JUSTICE.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The injuries done to the bridges on the Connellsville Railroad, resulting from the late break-up in the rivers, are nearly repaired, and through travel was resumed yesterday afternoon. The repairs to the bridge over Jacobs' creek, seventeen miles west of Uniontown, were completed last Saturday, and the bridge over Sewickley creek, one mile west of West Newton, will be thoroughly repaired to-day.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Mr Richard Forrest, the elderly man who was severely injured at the Monongahela wharf on Friday last, by falling upon the ice, died of his injuries on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was employed as an engineer in Wallace's marble works, and has been a resident of Allegheny for many years. He leaves a wife and several children.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods at Eastern prices. J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market Street.
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DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF GAS.

A Dwelling House Totally Wrecked, and an Interesting Child Killed—A Sad Affair.

A singular and disastrous explosion of gas took place yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, at the new frame residence of Mr. Samuel Bradley, wooden manufacturer, on Darragh street, in the First ward, Allegheny. It seems that there has been for some time a leak in the gas main opposite Mr. Bradley's dwelling, and that the gas had filled the house and the apertures and avenues around it. The house is elevated above the ground a few feet, and it is supposed the gas worked its way up through the floor until it reached the fire in the parlor where it exploded. The first explosion was terrific in its force, blowing out the front of the house, tearing up the floors, and breaking and twisting the doors and the window sills. All the furniture, which was new, was broken and rendered useless. So great is the damage to the house, that it would cost more to repair it than it would to rebuild. There were some twenty explosions in succession, resembling the discharge of a rifle, after the first great explosion.

But the saddest part of the explosion was the injury to the death of a bright little boy, grandson of Mr Bradley, named Samuel Bradley Jr., the son of Mr. Wm. Bradley, Jr., who resides at the old place of business. Master Bradley, it appears, was sitting in the parlor, when the explosion took place, and was thrown into the hall. It is thought that he inhaled the gas and received internal injuries. He lingered until about a minute of nine o'clock last evening, when he expired, to the great grief and affliction of the family, the child's mother is now at the residence of her husband's residence in town city.

Miss Bradley, a daughter of Samuel Bradley, was also thrown down by the explosion, but sustained no serious injury.

The house was entirely new, Mr. Bradley having occupied it for the first time last week. It is now untenantable. Coroner Clawson will empanel a jury to investigate the cause of the explosion this morning.

East Birmingham Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of East Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Members present: Messrs C J Schulz, Nicholas Jones, Joseph Eroy, Jas Beck, G. E. Slocum, J. S. Atkinson and Burgess David Chess.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee, to which was referred the claims of exoneration of taxes of Mr. J Brown, reported progress.

The Street Committee reported that the contract for the grading of a part of Merriman's alley, and for the grading of that part of Wright's alley lying east of Railroad street, which was awarded to Mr. Joseph Walton, was fulfilled and the work accepted. Mr. Walton to be paid at the rate of forty-five cents per cubic yard for grading, and that a borough bond be paid him payable one year after date; also, that a bond be executed to Mr. Wright's alley, east of Railroad street, at the rate of one dollar and twenty cents per square yard, and eighty cents per square yard for the said setting of the same—said bond to be issued as soon as the work on that part of said alley has been graded and paved. The report of said committee was accepted.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Engine House, reported that it would be necessary to have a bell placed on the Engine House, and that the Engine House Committee, consisting of Messrs. Beck and Eroy, was appointed to ascertain the cost of a suitable bell. The usual terms, time and bill agreed, and report at the next meeting of Council.

Mr John Kyser being present requested Council to refund his poll tax he having served in the army. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

S. J. Thomas, Street Commissioner, presented his road roll for January, as follows:

The men's list amounts to	$168 75
Cross, Smyth & Co	38 20
P R Howley, on account	50 00
Wm Hastings, 2 car loads slags	14 00
Field right watchman	10 00
G W Fennell, lighting gas lamps	15 00
Total	$286 95

On motion of Mr Eroy warrants were ordered to be drawn for the above amounts.

On motion of Mr. Beck, two warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of Council for salary, one to two county men, and the other to the Guardians of the Poor. The bills were then put up in pound pots, and each pint was weighed and found wanting.

Public Meeting.

A petition has been presented to property holders on Wright's alley, praying for the paving and grading of said alley from Meadow to John streets, was read and referred to the Clerk to ascertain if correct.

A petition was presented from property holders on Wright's alley, praying for the paving of Phillips street, from Carson street to the Monongahela river, opened. On motion of Mr Stevenson the petition was referred to the Street Committee to report at the next meeting.

On motion Council adjourned until Tuesday evening, the 26th instant.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Williams.

The case of Wm. Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell, taken up in this Court on Wednesday of last week, was concluded yesterday afternoon, but a verdict not been rendered by the jury at adjournment.

COMMON PLEAS—The case of Charles Frederick vs the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, on trial on Tuesday before Judge Shaw, was on yesterday morning and has not yet been concluded.

The case of N. J. Bigley vs. David A. McDonald, is still on trial before Judge Everett.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 33. M Bergens vs. L Schmitt, et al.
No. 34. Fowler & McGuire vs. Geo Reiter et al.
No. 36. Same vs. Same, Same vs. Same.
No. 51. Catherine Reese vs. Elizabeth Roch.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 96. Weedridge & Co. Refining Company vs Keystone Insurance Company.
No. 101. Same vs. Same.
No. 102. Same vs. Berkhardt H. Landwehr.
No. 103. Same vs. Same & Co. vs. O. B. Jones.
No. 106. Wilder & Co. vs. Wilder & Co.
No. 108. Same vs. Same & Co. vs. J. H. Southen & Co.
No. 119. Frederick Schrader vs. Joseph Meyer.
No. 125. John B. Kennedy vs. Thomas S. Upchurch.

"Peace Armed."

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, the popular war correspondent, and late associate of "Miles O'Reilly," in the editorial management of the New York *Citizen*, will, this evening, lecture at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. Mr Townsend was to be in possession of the field of battle during the late Prussian war, and there gathered the materials for his lecture, "Europe Armed" which he will deliver this evening. The Academy will be filled to its utmost capacity, and the presence of Bayard Taylor, with the distinguished orator and talents of Mr. Townsend, is a treat which all lovers of good music attending Mr Townsend's lecture this evening.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Edwin McMillan, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of the Penn's Creek congregation, Union county, and Rev. John McMillan, of Allegheny City, departed this life on the 25th ult., in the eighty first year of his age, having been pastor of the congregation for over forty four years. The deceased leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. Rev. John McMillan, deceased, was a son of Joseph McAlpine & Co., Pittsburgh, and was named after the Rev. John McMillan, the founder of the Presbyterian denomination in this city. Mr Howard